

## C.K. DAVIS DEAD

PASSED AWAY AFTER ABOUT TWO MONTHS OF SUFFERING.

His Demise Due to Nephritis and Diabetes That Followed a Case of Blood Poisoning.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

WELL KNOWN AS AN AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A Leader in the Upper Branch of Congress and a Member of the Paris Peace Commission.

SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WAR

LAWYER, POLITICIAN AND FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

Last Week of His Illness Marked by Delirium, in Which He Spoke of His Senatorial Duties.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. WILSON

PROMINENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. A VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue and an Authority on All Matters Pertaining to the Service.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 27.—United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, died at his home in this city this evening at 9 o'clock, after an illness of two months. He has suffered greatly during his sickness and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death, and so far as could be known suffering no pain.

Yesterday, appreciating the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for the venerable T. H. M. Villiers Appleby, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. An attempt was made to secure the attendance of Bishop Whipple, but he was in Florida. On the arrival of Archdeacon Appleby and Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Davis was for a time sufficiently rational to express his grateful appreciation of their ministrations. Grouped about the deathbed were Senator Davis's immediate family, his devoted wife, his aged father, Major H. N. Davis; his two sisters, Mrs. Morford and Mrs. Bartlett Tripp. His law partner, C. A. Severance, and wife were also present, as well as the doctors and nurses. The family had been prepared for the end since the first sinking spell, which occurred last Friday night, and all were where they could be summoned at a moment's notice. The senator had been in a comatose state during the day, and death came almost imperceptibly and the closing scenes of the distinguished statesman's life was marked with but little incident. His last conscious utterance was an expression of a wish to live; not for the sake of life itself, but because he believed his country needed him. His words were "Oh, that I might live your martyr for my country's sake." Mrs. Davis is bearing up bravely, and despite the strain of the long weeks of weary watching at the sick bed, withstood the shock of parting with Christian fortitude. The senator's aged father is greatly prostrated over his son's demise, as are also his sisters. The senator's mother has been so feeble that she has not realized the seriousness of her son's illness and does not know of his death.

ALL WILL PAY HOMAGE. Senator Frank B. Rowland, one of the United States Senate, has been notified of the senator's death, and his wishes with reference to the funeral arrangements will be complied with. Governor Lind said to-night that all the State buildings would be closed to-morrow and flags displayed at half-mast out of respect to the senator's memory and the customary period of mourning would be observed. Further than this the Governor was unable to-night to state what would be the State of Minnesota to honor her distinguished son. After consulting with the senator's family to-morrow the Governor will very probably issue a proclamation for the observance of such memorial services as may be determined upon. Mayor Robert L. Smith will issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens generally to display emblems of mourning for the loss of their eminent fellow-townsmen. Senator Davis, by his genial disposition and kindly courtesy, had endeared himself to the residents of St. Paul, and there are but few to whom the loss does not come as a personal grief.

For more than a week it has been known that the death of Senator Davis was certain to occur within a short time. Although the bulletins issued by Dr. Stone from day to day made no positive statement to this effect, they nevertheless gave the impression that the case was a hopeless one. However, the announcement came as a profound shock to his friends and fellow-townsmen of the distinguished statesman, who had been hoping against hope. The senator's devoted wife, who has been in constant attendance upon his sick bed, had never lost hope. The senator, in his moments of lucidity, expressed a strong determination to recover, and within a week told United States District Attorney Evans, who had been admitted to see him, that he was positive he would soon be well. Indeed, it is the general belief that the senator's iron will is all that has kept him alive for the past week.

A SERIOUS CHANGE. The serious kidney affection which had developed on Nov. 11 had refused to yield to treatment, and his weakened frame was unable to withstand the poisons left in his system by these organs failing to perform their functions. On Sunday, Nov. 18, a serious change for the worse was noted. Previous to that the senator had been reported as having occasional periods of delirium. That day three delirious spells be-

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## MR. KRUGER IS BUSY

GIVEN LITTLE TIME FOR REST IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

Yesterday He Called on Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister.

MADE AN ENERGETIC ADDRESS

WHEN HE WAS HONORED BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE CITY.

Said He Would Continue to Demand Arbitration in Behalf of the Boer Republics.

ANOTHER TRANSVAAL PLOT

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

Scheme Was to Blow Up a Church While Lord Roberts Was Attending Services—Recent Fighting.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Mr. Kruger began a busy day this morning by making an official call. Before 9 o'clock he departed from the Hotel Scribe, driving in a landau, surrounded by Republican guards and by cycle policemen, to visit the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He was accompanied by Dr. Leyds, Dr. Van Hammel and Delegate Fischer. The party was met at the entrance to the premier's saloon by M. Ulrich, director of the cabinet, who introduced the visitors to the prime minister. The interview took place in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's private study and lasted ten minutes. At 9:30 the premier, accompanied by M. Ulrich, returned the call.

The officers of the Municipal Council of Paris and of the General Council of the Seine were received at 10 a. m. by Mr. Kruger at the Hotel Scribe. The interview was private and brief. Immediately after the visitors had departed Mr. Kruger drove to the Hotel de Ville. He received an ovation from a large crowd massed in the square in front of the edifice. Mr. Kruger was conducted to the debating hall, where he was given the armchair reserved for representatives of governments. The municipal councillors and the people in the public galleries loudly cheered the distinguished visitor. Vice President Escudier delivered an eloquent address, saying Paris had given Mr. Kruger a welcome worthy of his noble character and the grandeur of his cause. He also said: "You have heard the heart of Paris beat. It is the heart of France. Let the people speak and speak loudly and arbitration will impose itself as necessary satisfaction to justice and civilization." The president of the General Council spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Kruger replied in energetic tones, thanking the speakers for the welcome, which was a continuation and a crowning of that France had already given him. Since he landed, the former president added, he had been on a rising wave of acclamation. He was very thankful for what had been done, and for what they wished to do for him and his people, who were still struggling and were not yet defeated. Their resistance continues and will still continue. They will ever struggle for independence, liberty and justice. Continuing, Mr. Kruger said: "Ah! Why cannot they hear your acclamations? It would redouble their courage." Mr. Kruger also said he hoped they would yet know them, one day in the future, when they had recovered their independence. He regretted arbitration had been refused, and he would never consent to demand it.

The Boer leader was then shown through the superbly decorated halls of the Hotel de Ville. Once he appeared at a window and was enthusiastically cheered. As he drove back to his hotel he was accorded a warm greeting on the road. The president of the Municipal Council to-morrow will propose in the Council a vote in favor of arbitrating the Transvaal dispute.

Henri Rochefort, accompanied by a deputization including Deputies Millevoye and Paulin-Mery, Senator Provost De Launay and MM. Coppee and Le Maitre, to-day presented Mr. Kruger with a sword of honor destined for General Cronje, now a prisoner in the island of St. Helena.

M. Rochefort, in handing the sword to Mr. Kruger, spoke of the heroism of the Boers and expressed the hope that the "syndicate of thrones" will some day be overthrown by "a syndicate of the people."

During the day a thousand students formed in procession in the Latin Quarter, each school preceded by a banner and the whole headed by a magnificent bouquet of chrysanthemums, tied with ribbons of the French and Transvaal colors, and inscribed "the students of Paris to President Kruger—for the fatherland and right." The students marched across the Seine and were loudly cheered on their way to the Hotel Scribe. There President Kruger appeared on the balcony and saluted them.

This evening Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds drove to the Foreign Office, where they were received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, with whom they had an interview lasting three-quarters of an hour. On their departure M. Delcasse conducted Mr. Kruger from the staircase. An incident similar to the one that took place in Marseilles occurred on the arrival of the students' procession at the Hotel Scribe. The upper window of the Grand Hotel opposite was opened and a handful of small copper and silver coins were thrown down. The students, incensed at the insult, wished to attack a shipping office which is on the street level, but the police interfered, pointing out the ships had no connection with people above them. Ultimately the ships were persecuted by the police to close the office in order to avert further incidents.

## TO WAGE A WAR

NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN DECLARE AGAINST TAMMANY.

They Resolve to Bring to Account Those Responsible for Corruption and Vice in the Big City.

A COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

TO DIRECT THE FORCES OF MORALITY AGAINST CROKER'S MEN.

Bishop Potter Surrenders Control of Purification Movement to Well-Known Reform Leaders.

AN ADDRESS BY A. S. HEWITT

HE TELLS HOW HE MADE NEW YORK A RESPECTABLE CITY.

Tammany Hall's Repentance—What the "Boss" Is Alleged to Have Told a Reporter in London.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A gathering of business men resulted from the call for a conference at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. The feature of the meeting were the practical retirement of Bishop Potter from the front rank of the movement; an address by Abram S. Hewitt, in which he said the affairs for the present condition of affairs in New York city rested on the mayor, and the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed for the purpose of attempting to bring to account those responsible for the present condition of affairs." Bishop Potter, in a letter explaining his absence from the meeting, wrote as follows: "I shall not be able, owing to a trustee meeting, to attend the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, nor, I think, ought I to do so. I am quite sure I would be free. The aim of such a meeting should be, primarily, to unify the forces on the side of law, decency and the protection of the weak in this community. But in such an effort an ecclesiastic is not the best instrument. His particular affiliations make him distinctly not a persona grata to priests and ministers (and sometimes people particularly of other communions, with whom the odium theologium is still a very active sentiment). The clergy may fitly exercise the prophetic office of warning, warning, entreating, but in social and political movements their best service will be in the ranks, with the forces of law, order, and discipline, they may patrol, mount guard, keep watch, but leave to others the task of generalizing, to this, in the present emergency, I am quite clear. New York wants a strong committee of three or five trusted to co-operate and co-ordinate the forces, sentiment, pleasure and then, if we can maintain the present awakened sense of danger, the rest will almost accomplish itself."

Chas. Stewart Smith presided over the meeting, and in his opening address said: "It is humiliating, but it is true and apparent, that in the police force certain members of it are in collusion with the dens of vice and criminals of this city. It is clear that the proprietors of these dens of crime pay monthly sums to the police force for protection."

MR. HEWITT'S ADDRESS.

Abram S. Hewitt, in the course of an address, frequently interrupted by applause, said: "Bishop Potter was called on to address the mayor in terms unparalleled in this city. The bishop's clarion call met with ready response. When the head of Tammany spoke it was the first confession from the governing power of the city that anything was wrong. Two years ago reform was sent to hell by a leading citizen of this city, and there it seems to have remained ever since. If it be recalled now, it is because Tammany Hall thinks it has suffered purgatorial punishment long enough. Tweed, when complaints were made, asked: 'What are you going to do about it?' That was a lesson to Tammany. The line of public abuse has been reached. Some of the men on the Tammany committee are entitled to our sympathy, but more to our commiseration. If they do their duty they strike a fatal blow at Tammany, and if they do not they lose their standing in the community. If there had been any sincerity on Mr. Croker's part the committee would never have been appointed. The responsibility for the condition here to-day belongs primarily to the police. In the last analysis, if things go wrong, the responsibility rests with the mayor."

Mr. Hewitt told how he treated immorality when he was mayor. "I sent for Chief of Police Murray," he said, "and told him that if he could not close up evil resorts to at least cover them up. I told him the names of the places. I asked Chief Murray if he was a rich man. He said he was worth \$300,000 and never had any business but that of policeman. I asked him where he got it. He said he had friends in Wall Street, who gave him opportunities. I had the president of the police board call on me and asked him about the corruption. He told me to let it alone. I'd only stir up a hornet's nest and blast my political future. He told me the truth about that. While I was mayor, for two years, New York was a respectable city, externally at least. I had no power but the sentiment of the people behind me."

Rev. Dr. Paddock, representing Bishop Potter, said: "I know of men and women on the East Side who have gone to the police with their complaints only to be told to get out of the district if they did not like conditions there. I know of men and women who have been driven from their homes and businesses by these self-same conditions. They have been threatened with persecution if they should dare to come to the pro-cathedral and submit their complaints. I can produce one hundred or one thousand witnesses, if their names be kept from the public until it is certain beyond a doubt that they fear him as a tyrant."

Prof. Felix Adler said: "I have no doubt as to the sincerity of Tammany's purification committee. Croker said: 'I, too, am a father, and I have no doubt that even they see the evil has gone farther than they intended, and that they are willing to cut off the fringes of the evil. I hope that out of this will come a movement not primarily political, not for the removal of Tammany Hall, but for the eradication of the evil. Let that be the chief object, whatever may be the consequences.' St. Clair McKelway told of the good that resulted from the single-headed police com-

Indicted for Fumigating Barley. CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—An indictment was returned by the grand jury to-day against David H. Stubb, proprietor of the Hawkeye Grain Elevator at West Hammond, Ill., Frank Noth, foreman of his elevator, and Gus Brussels, engineer, charging them with violating the law forbidding the fumigation of grain, for the purpose of changing its color, quality or germ. The indictment of the three men was the result of an investigation by a number of Chicago business men to run down the grain men who have been placing fumigated barley on the Chicago market. Several more indictments are expected.

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## ROOT RETURNS

SECRETARY OF WAR BACK IN WASHINGTON FROM CUBA.

Drives from the Railway Station to the White House and Confers with the President.

ANNUAL REPORT INCOMPLETE

HAS NOT HAD TIME TO CONSIDER THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Will Read It Again and Send It to the Military Committee, Which Is Awaiting His Action.

HULL ALSO HAS A MEASURE

BOTH PROVIDE FOR AN ARMY OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Resignation of Dr. Fritchard, of the Coast Survey, and Appointment of O. H. Titman in His Stead.

TALK WITH MR. FAIRBANKS

HE EXPECTS THE SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE A BUSY ONE.

Says Members Are Inclined to Be Conservative as to Bills, and to Keep Faith with the People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of War Root, who returned from Cuba, where he went as the representative of the President to gather facts about conditions on the island. On his arrival he went immediately to the White House and reported verbally to Mr. McKinley. He said his trip had been quite satisfactory. He had confirmed his inspection to the east end of the island, where, he says, there were in very favorable shape. His annual report, Mr. Root said, would be ready for the President about the time Congress met. The War Department's bill for the reorganization of the army will be sent to the House committee on military affairs when the secretary revises it. Chairman Hull has a bill which is now being considered. This bill provides for an army of the maximum strength of 100,000 men, with a minimum of 50,000, and the general officers at the rate of one brigadier general for each 4,000 men with major generals in proportion. Chairman Hull states that there will be but one bill prepared and if any such changes are contemplated they will be incorporated in that measure.

The committee was disappointed in its efforts to have an interview with Secretary Root, who returned to Washington to-day. He drove from the depot to the White House, where he spent a few hours with the President and did not return afterward to the War Department. It is understood that practically the whole of Secretary Root's report remains to be written. He had intended to do considerable work on this document while he was on his way to and from Cuba. He went so far as to carry along a typewriter and a good deal of material, but he explained on his return that he lost the material and the typewriter got sick, so that the report is still unwritten.

The members of the committee probably will confer with Secretary Root in a day or two. This afternoon they went over the bill which has been known as the War Department bill, drawn on lines suggested and approved by Secretary Root. The secretary's report will be sent to the members of the committee. The War Department bill provides for a maximum of 96,000 men and a minimum of 50,000, with thirty regiments of infantry, fifteen regiments of cavalry and a gradual increase of the artillery until at the end of five years there will be 15,000 men. The artillery is not to be organized into regiments, but as batteries, and organizations of heavy and field artillery. With the maximum army there is to be 150 men to each infantry company, making 1,500 men to a regiment. The maximum of a cavalry troop is to be 100 men. There is no provision for a lieutenant general in the War Department bill, but under the present law the senior major general commanding would have the rank of lieutenant general. The War Department bill does not give the same increase of major generals and brigadier generals as the Hill bill. The detailed staff provisions are an important feature of the measure. It provides that hereafter vacancies in the staff, excepting the medical corps, pay corps and engineers, shall be filled by details from the line, such detailed officers being subject to line duty at any time. This is the same as the Hill bill of the last Congress and is earnestly favored by Secretary Root. The War Department bill provides that the promotion shall be made from the regular army according to the present rank, down to and including the rank of captain. The officers of the present volunteer army can become officers in the regular army, but in the grades of first and second lieutenants only, the vacancies in the captains' rank being filled from the first lieutenants only, the vacancies of the present regular establishments, the relative rank of the volunteer officers entering the regular establishment to be determined by seniority.

General Miles favors an army composed on one man for every 1,000 of the population of the country. This will provide for 75,000 men, the army to be made up of fourteen regiments of cavalry, four regiments of heavy artillery, four regiments of field artillery and thirty-two regiments of infantry. In addition to these the bill provides for 5,000 noncombatants divided as follows: Quartermaster's department, 1,000 men; subsistence department, 500 men; engineer corps, 2,250 men; ordnance department, 500, and signal corps, 750 men. Provision is made for an auxiliary force of 20,000 men to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, whenever in the opinion of the President such force is necessary—such auxiliary force to be divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery as may be required. The bill contains

The coffin containing the body of Sir Arthur was imbedded in magnificent floral tributes sent from far and near in such numbers that they filled four hearses. On the broad steps of the Cathedral the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the white-robed choirmasters, surrounded by thousands of spectators, met the procession. As the great doors flew open the sunlight streamed in and the voices of the choir, strong and sweet, broke the solemn silence which had prevailed up to that time throughout the Cathedral. In a coffin, almost hidden beneath wreaths of flowers, the remains were borne up the aisle until they reached the chancel steps, directly beneath the dome. There a catafalque had been erected on the edge of a narrow opening, which led to the crypt. Around the opening this inscription was worked in flowers: "His sun has gone down while it was yet day." After the mourners, who had come from the Chapel Royal, were seated the dean commenced the services. Sir John Stainer led the choir in singing another selection from "The Light of the World." Archdeacon Binchard led the latter part of the service and then the coffin was lowered into the crypt, the silence being only broken

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## ROOT RETURNS

SECRETARY OF WAR BACK IN WASHINGTON FROM CUBA.

Drives from the Railway Station to the White House and Confers with the President.

ANNUAL REPORT INCOMPLETE

HAS NOT HAD TIME TO CONSIDER THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Will Read It Again and Send It to the Military Committee, Which Is Awaiting His Action.

HULL ALSO HAS A MEASURE

BOTH PROVIDE FOR AN ARMY OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Resignation of Dr. Fritchard, of the Coast Survey, and Appointment of O. H. Titman in His Stead.

TALK WITH MR. FAIRBANKS

HE EXPECTS THE SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE A BUSY ONE.

Says Members Are Inclined to Be Conservative as to Bills, and to Keep Faith with the People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of War Root, who returned from Cuba, where he went as the representative of the President to gather facts about conditions on the island. On his arrival he went immediately to the White House and reported verbally to Mr. McKinley. He said his trip had been quite satisfactory. He had confirmed his inspection to the east end of the island, where, he says, there were in very favorable shape. His annual report, Mr. Root said, would be ready for the President about the time Congress met. The War Department's bill for the reorganization of the army will be sent to the House committee on military affairs when the secretary revises it. Chairman Hull has a bill which is now being considered. This bill provides for an army of the maximum strength of 100,000 men, with a minimum of 50,000, and the general officers at the rate of one brigadier general for each 4,000 men with major generals in proportion. Chairman Hull states that there will be but one bill prepared and if any such changes are contemplated they will be incorporated in that measure.

The committee was disappointed in its efforts to have an interview with Secretary Root, who returned to Washington to-day. He drove from the depot to the White House, where he spent a few hours with the President and did not return afterward to the War Department. It is understood that practically the whole of Secretary Root's report remains to be written. He had intended to do considerable work on this document while he was on his way to and from Cuba. He went so far as to carry along a typewriter and a good deal of material, but he explained on his return that he lost the material and the typewriter got sick, so that the report is still unwritten.

The members of the committee probably will confer with Secretary Root in a day or two. This afternoon they went over the bill which has been known as the War Department bill, drawn on lines suggested and approved by Secretary Root. The secretary's report will be sent to the members of the committee. The War Department bill provides for a maximum of 96,000 men and a minimum of 50,000, with thirty regiments of infantry, fifteen regiments of cavalry and a gradual increase of the artillery until at the end of five years there will be 15,000 men. The artillery is not to be organized into regiments, but as batteries, and organizations of heavy and field artillery. With the maximum army there is to be 150 men to each infantry company, making 1,500 men to a regiment. The maximum of a cavalry troop is to be 100 men. There is no provision for a lieutenant general in the War Department bill, but under the present law the senior major general commanding would have the rank of lieutenant general. The War Department bill does not give the same increase of major generals and brigadier generals as the Hill bill. The detailed staff provisions are